

GREAT STORM UNABATED

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Canadian Government Sends—
A Distinguished Man's Appoint-
ment—Interesting News From
Various Foreign Lands.

LONDON, October 20.—There seems to be no end to the terribly severe weather which has prevailed almost without interruption for about a week. No sooner does the wind go down for a few hours than the report is spread that the bad weather has subsided. But people have hardly commenced to congratulate themselves on this aspect of affairs than the sky again becomes of a leaden color and the fury of the wind is again let loose. Sunday night and yesterday morning the Irish sea has been most severely storm-swept. The Dublin mail packet from Holyhead arrived at Kings town, the landing place for Dublin, five hours late. She reports that after being out two hours a tremendously heavy sea smashed several of the paddles or floats of her weather side-wheel. Consequently the packet had to leave to be repaired, and hardly had the paddles been repaired when another heavy sea carried away the steering wheel and a portion of the bridge. The passengers, upon arriving at Kingstown, declared that they had passed through a terrible experience.

The hurricane which has prevailed on the west coast of Ireland for several days past is pronounced to be the worst storm known in that part of the country in twenty years. The river Shannon has overflowed its banks and submerged large quantities of land in its vicinity, drowning a considerable number of cattle and sheep, and destroying several houses and many barns and other buildings.

To be added to the long list of vessels which have left their ribs upon these coasts during the recent storms is a French brig which was wrecked on the day of St. Catherine's tide. Five men of the brig's crew were drowned. A coasting schooner was also stranded at about the same point.

The gale has also been raging with unusual violence about Greenisland and its vicinity. About thirty craft, large and small, mostly fishing smacks and small coasters, have been driven ashore in that vicinity. The German brig Hoffing has been towed to Plymouth in a disabled condition. She lost a seaman in the gale.

The villages of Ballycove and Ballyr, in Ireland, are flooded. The inhabitants had to be assisted to escape by boats, many being taken from the windows of their houses. At Youghla the sea has been so heavy and the water has been driven so far up by the wind that many of the houses are flooded. Many sheep and cattle have been drowned along the coast of the Blackwater river.

Disputes on Holyhead state that 200 vessels, many of them damaged, were sought refuge at that port from the storm. The gravest apprehensions are felt by the inhabitants of Sandgate, a small town on the English coast, situated about two miles from Folkestone. In Kent, the storms have caused a most abnormal high tide there, and this, combined with the hurricane which is blowing there, is destroying the sea wall. Many houses situated near the sea have already been washed over by the angry waters, and the highroad leading to Hythe and Folkestone is submerged and destroyed in many places.

The river Thames at Windsor, and other places in the vicinity, are flooded. The river Shannon has overflowed its banks and submerged large quantities of land in its vicinity. The German brig Hoffing has been towed to Plymouth in a disabled condition. She lost a seaman in the gale.

A Great Celebration in St. Petersburg.
St. PETERSBURG, October 20.—The capital of Russia to-day is in a festive mood. The most gorgeous palaces to the most humble tenements, for the czar has decreed that this, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Navarino, when, in 1827, the combined British, French and Russian fleets, under Sir Edward Codrington, the distinguished British admiral, annihilated the Turkish and Egyptian navies, should be celebrated with special pomp and significance. The occasion for this special celebration was the launching of three new Russian ironclads, one of them, the Navarino, being a battleship of immense size and power. These launches took place in the presence of all the foreign naval attaches and of crowds of people. Among the spectators were Admiral Count Heyden, who fought at the famous battle of the sea, which is being so grandly celebrated. The launch of the new naval monster was successful, and there is no more floating in these waters a battleship so big as the Navarino. In strength and speed to anything of the same class possessed by any navy in the world.

Canada's Official Scandal.
OTTAWA, October 20.—Considerable excitement was caused here last night among members of the civil service when it was learned that the Minister of Justice had started his criminal prosecution of those whose boisterous propensities were disclosed before the Parliament's last session by the arrest in Montreal, yesterday, of Senator, the late superintendent of printing. The arrest in Montreal was at the instigation of the late Minister of Justice, who had been used throughout to save his friend.

Emperor William's Eulogy.
BERLIN, October 20.—Emperor William, in appointing Prof. Hermann Hübner, the distinguished German physiologist and natural philosopher, to the position of Privy Councillor, has telegraphed to the gentleman so honored: "Your great mind, always engaged in the pursuit of the highest ideas, in its lofty flight has left politics and party intrigues far behind. I and my people are proud to be called to you as an eminent man."

Reigns as the Opera.
LONDON, October 20.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne occupied the royal box at the Shafesbury Theatre last evening on the occasion of Signor Lucca's opening performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana." The opera was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

Torn to Pieces by a Tiger.
BIRMINGHAM, October 20.—An animal tamer yesterday entered the cage of a Bengal tiger, which attacked him, and the unfortunate man was soon torn to pieces in the jaws of the horrible beast in the place. Many of the persons in the audience fainted at the frightful sight.

An Effort Toward Reconciliation.
DUBLIN, to-day, says that there is a strong

A SUMMARY EXECUTION.

TWO UNOFFENDING MEXICANS SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD.

Their Wives and Children Witness the Tragedy—A Reign of Terror Results—A Murder Mystery That Is Exhilarating Boston.

BUENOS AIRES, October 20.—Gold closed yesterday at 344 per cent. premium. Brief Foreign Notes.
It is reported that many of the peasants in the Russian provinces are so near starvation that they are eating their dogs.

Mr. William Redmond has been selected as the Parnellite candidate for the parliamentary seat for Cork, made vacant by the death of Mr. Parnell.

The capture of London, after a strike lasting six months and costing \$250,000, has resumed work. They have submitted their dispute to arbitration.

Under the auspices of the wife of President Diaz and others, a magnificent feast was given yesterday in the City of Mexico. It was for the benefit of the flood sufferers of Spain, and \$25,000 was raised. Nine bulls, trained for the slaughter, were killed.

JUDGE HIGINBOTHAM DEAD.
A Brilliant Career Marred by Disappointment—Other Deaths.

Special to The Indianapolis News.
FRANKFORD, October 20.—Judge Blaine K. Higinbotham died yesterday at Plainfield, where he had gone for treatment in the Keeley institute.

Mr. Higinbotham was born in Greensburg, Pa., in 1841, and was a graduate of the law at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Pennsylvania bar, and was admitted to practice in 1865. He was a member of the Pennsylvania bar, and was admitted to practice in 1865.

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RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., October 20.—The Mexican consul here, Mr. Jose F. Gonzalez, requires all citizens to get pass for the other side, granting them only to those he deems truly loyal. Without one, the passer will find himself in deadly peril in Mexico. Three Mexicans were shot at the Guadalupe de Fribra ranch, on the river side miles above on the Mexican side last Sunday. Two had just crossed from Texas, having been working in the vicinity of Victoria. The other, Juan Diaz, was from Mier, an army meat contractor, it is said. The first two, unconscious of the necessity for them, crossed without consular permits, and were at once arrested at their homes on the bank by a cavalry picket. Lorenzo Garcia, on his way from Camargo to Mier, with an escort, the night they were shot, when notified of their arrest ordered their summary execution, which took place in the presence of their pleading families. The shot that ushered them into eternity and the cries of the wives and children for mercy were plainly heard on the Texas side. A number of families at that point, terror-stricken, fled to this side, where they are camping in the open air.

Murder Mystery in Boston.
BOSTON, Mass., October 20.—A mysterious tragedy is bothering the police, and as yet there is nothing tangible upon which they can go to work. The body of a man was left high upon the sand at Crescent street last night. There was nothing about the clothing that would lead to an identification of the body, but there were several colored buttons about the body, and these are not common buttons. It was apparent that it had not been long in the water. Under ordinary circumstances it would have been sent to the morgue, with the idea that the man had fallen into the water while drunk, or had fallen from some passing vessel, but the watchman of Hotel Stratford, who is within a stone's throw of the place, saw the body, and found, tells a story that has become an important phase to the case. He says there were two quarrels near the Stratford after dark on Sunday night. In the first instance a woman was seen walking toward the sea in a manner indicating that she might be contemplating suicide. Behind her, engaged in conversation, was a man, who, when she turned to look at him, he walked a man, who seized her when she was near the water and forced her to walk up the railroad track in the direction of Boston. About midnight, or an hour after the first quarrel, the second one occurred. In this case there were two men and a woman concerned, and they stood on the railroad track near the place where the body was found to-day. Their conversation was so loud as to attract the attention of the New York watchmen. There was no train passing in either direction after that time. These occurrences seem to indicate that the unknown man was one of the two men, and the police believe his death was the result of the quarrel over the woman. Scores of the townfolk have seen the body, but no one can identify it. Without the woman's story it would have attracted no attention, but now speculation is rife as to the nature of the quarrel that would lead first to attempted suicide and then to murder. The woman and her companion, the second one, came from the neighborhood as mysteriously as they came, and only the body of the dead stranger remains as evidence of the mid-night tragedy.

The dead man was about thirty-five years old. His complexion was dark, his height about five feet six inches, his face rather thin and he had a heavy dark mustache. His whole appearance was that of one not given to dissipation. His clothing consisted of a dark suit, a white shirt and a black and of a fine diagonal pattern, and from his pockets were taken an old-fashioned silver watch, some silver coins and a few keys. The shoe wore of the couple was a pair of black shoes, and belonging to the man, was found on the beach, quite a distance from the body, soaked with blood.

MR. STUBBARD'S VIEWS.
He Praaises the McKinley Bill and Harrison's Administration.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—Last evening's Star has this afternoon with Hon. Clem Stubbard, who left yesterday for his home at South Bend:

"How does the McKinley tariff law affect you as a manufacturer?" he was asked.

"There are many things that we use in our business," he replied, "upon which we now have to pay a higher price than before, but I am willing to do that in order to benefit the greater number. That is the feeling with all manufacturers. I have recently received a letter from a large manufacturer who was a delegate with me in the last national convention, and who was not very favorably disposed toward Mr. Harrison. He says now, however, that the new tariff is just what the country needs, and that its operations are developing additional industries in the farming regions, and he wishes me to pay his warmest respects to President Harrison. We in Indiana are very proud of the tariff, and of his administration. He has surrounded himself with capable cabinet ministers, and all the departments of the Government are being run efficiently. I had a pleasant talk with the President this morning, and it seemed to me that he looked a little careworn, as if he had been working very hard. I suppose since Mr. Blaine's illness he has a good deal more upon his shoulders than before."

"What do you think of the outlook for next year?"

"Everything seems favorable for Republican success. The country is prosperous, the affairs of the Government are in good hands, and I do not think people desire a change. I have traveled over the country a good deal and the sentiment, as it appears to me, is decidedly in favor of the re-nomination of General Harrison. If there are some politicians who are opposed to him because they have not got all they want in the way of patronage, but the mass of the people believe in the President."

FROM WEALTH TO POVERTY.
A Polish Exile, Once a Millionaire, Forced to Ask for Charity.

DETROIT, October 20.—"Thirty years ago I was a millionaire and to-day I am obliged to ask the poor commission for assistance," said Frank Langowski, with tears in his eyes, this morning. "My wife and two children, twins, seven years old, are without food, as I have not worked for three weeks. One of my children is very sick, and I had to ask for a city physician."

Langowski is stout, fifty-eight years old and remarkably well-preserved for a man who has been a political exile in the quicksilver mines of Siberia in which he worked for fourteen years. He says that his estate near Warsaw, Russian Poland, was obliged

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION

FIVE PERSONS BADLY HURT AND A GREAT FIRE STARTED.

Causing a Large Loss of Property—The Cause of the Explosion and Its Effects—Other Big Fires.

PITTSBURG, October 20.—An explosion of natural gas in the building occupied by George W. Snaman, carpet dealer, No. 153 Federal street, Allegheny, at 11 o'clock this morning, badly damaged the building and dangerously injured Mr. Snaman, and F. Hillert, and three other people. Mr. Snaman was frightfully burned and will probably die. The building took fire and is now burning. Several frame buildings in the rear are also on fire, and it is feared will be destroyed. The gas had been escaping for several days, and Hillert was hunting for the leak when the explosion occurred. The Snaman structure is four stories high and built of iron and brick. The loss will be heavy.

At 12:15 o'clock the fire was under control. The frame buildings were saved, but the Snaman building is a total wreck. The loss will reach \$75,000; fully covered by insurance. Five persons were injured, instead of two, as at first reported. Their names are:

GEORGE W. SNAMAN.
F. G. HILLERT.
ELLA AGY.
MRS. GIBSON.
W. T. TAFF.

Hillert will die, and Snaman is in a dangerous condition.

Ellis Agy was on the fourth floor when the explosion occurred and the flames spread so rapidly that she was badly burned in escaping from the building. The concussion was terrific, wrecking the lower floors of the structure and breaking windows a block away. Mr. Gibson was walking on the opposite side of the street and was forcibly thrown to the ground, and his head was seriously injured. W. T. Taff, who lives in Pine Alley, two hundred feet distant, was sleeping in bed at the time. He was blown from the bed, sustaining painful bruises. The explosion created intense excitement, and the fire spread so rapidly that for a time it was feared the entire block would go.

Another Big Fire.
PASSAIC, N. J., October 20.—The great warehouse of the Speer New Jersey Wine Company, caught fire this morning. It burned so rapidly that in two hours it was totally consumed. Great quantities of spirits, which were stored in the building, made it burn like tinder, and with the exception of a few barrels, nothing was saved. The office and plant of the Passaic Item, which was located in the building, were also destroyed. The warehouse was four stories high and was built of brick. Between five hundred and one thousand barrels of wine were consumed in the flames. The loss will reach \$100,000. There was some insurance on the property, the precise amount of which is not known, but it is feared that the policies have been burned up. No information regarding the origin of the fire can be obtained.

More Liquor Burned Up.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., October 20.—At 3:30 o'clock this morning the large brewery of Joseph Schneider, in Highland Park, opposite this city, was set on fire by a train. Six buildings, including a dwelling-house, were burned with their contents. The loss is \$30,000. The property was insured for \$27,000.

HOEY'S PROPERTY ATTACHED.
The Adams Express Company Begins Suit Against Him—Other Troubles.

TRENTON, N. J., October 20.—The Adams Express Company, through President Henry Sanford, yesterday filed a bill against ex-Senator John Hoey to recover about \$750,000 he is alleged to have misappropriated. The only new allegation is that he fraudulently used the Adams express check to pay off a one-hundred-thousand dollar mortgage on a piece of property in Chicago. The complaint asks for a full accounting by the defendant and a lien on Hollywood (Long Branch), where the complaint believes the money was hidden. Permission was asked to sell the shares of the Southern Express Company which Hoey deposited as security for \$25,000 borrowed from the Adams company. Mr. Hoey has mortgaged and leased all his Long Island property to his son, Frederick. The mortgages are for \$70,000.

Other Business Troubles.
At Trenton, N. J., Jonathan Stewart yesterday made an assignment, George R. Whitaker being the assignee. The liabilities foot up \$329,000 and the assets about \$135,000. The liabilities include numerous indorsements for the Trenton China and Star Rubber Company, which failed a few months ago. All the Trenton banks suffer. A receiver has been appointed in Chicago for the Economic Mutual Life Stock Insurance Company on a petition filed by the Attorney-General. The insolvency of the company was admitted by the officers.

The Allegheny Packing Company of Armoures, Kas., has made an assignment. Liabilities \$100,000; assets something in excess.

FAIR AND WARMER.
Weather Indications Favorable to People Who Have No Overcoats.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The storm has moved from Lake Erie to the New Jersey coast, giving heavy rain and sleet to the north and middle Atlantic coasts. The clearing condition has moved from Iowa to Mississippi, giving killing frosts to the interior of the Gulf States. A second clearing condition is developed in the plateau region. Rain has fallen in the lake region, Ohio valley and the middle Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic and Gulf States and Mississippi valley. It has generally risen elsewhere.

Frost will be felt in the Tennessee and Kentucky—Generally fair; warmer to-morrow; winds becoming southerly. West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania—Rain; stationary temperature; winds becoming southerly. Ohio—Clearing; stationary temperature; winds becoming southwest. Illinois and Indiana—Generally fair; slightly warmer; winds becoming southerly.

Local Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a. m., October 21: Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.
T. 64° F. W. 64° F. M. 64° F.
(Special to The Indianapolis News.)
MOONSHINE, October 20.—The largest sorghum factory in the United States, put in operation here this season, has proved a success, although the heavy frosts of the last week have ruined crops of the growing cane, the loss being principally farmers having very large crops, and those planting

THE COUNCIL'S LAST DAY.

THE GREAT METHODIST GATHERING NEARING ITS END.

The Committee Reports Adopted—Christian Resources of the Old World Discussed at Length by Dr. Simon, of England.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The twelfth and last day's session of the Ecumenical Methodist council opened this morning with Rev. Dr. Thomas Allen, of the Wesleyan Methodist church, England, as the chair. Through Secretary King the business committee reported a resolution looking to the appointment of a deputation representative of the council to visit the Pan-Frederician council to be held at Toronto next year. The committee also reported amendments to the resolution, presented yesterday, relative to the creation of an executive commission, to make the necessary arrangements for the next Ecumenical Conference. The effect of those amendments was to have the selection of the commission to the various conferences, the business committee to undertake the conduct of the business of the Ecumenical Conference until the commissioners are appointed. The reports were adopted without division. The topic of the day was "The Outlook." The first essay, read in English, was on the subject of "The Christian Resources of the Old World," by Dr. Simon, of the Wesleyan Methodist church, Kent. He said that to some the success of Christianity means the success of their opinions about religion, and the success of the particular church to which they belong. We must emancipate our minds from this mistake; do not let us be misled by the narrowness of our vision. Those who only see their own side of a question are often splendidly aggressive workers—more fit than philosophers to lead certain hopes. But in the end truth has proven itself to be a greater force than delusion. After stating that the men who are in closest touch with the masses of the English people are impressed with the fact that while the views about the Christian religion fall to a number of the living and personal Christ is regarded as an increasing enthusiasm, the speaker claimed that this theory of a public mind was one of the greatest resources of the Church of England. The question remained: "Are the ministers and workers of the English churches prepared to avail themselves of this condition of the public mind? After waiting against the rash and unfavorable decisions of the speakers went on to say: "It requires courage, sustained by St. Paul's broad-heartedness to face the condition of ecclesiastical life in England as it is."

The rapid circulation of the Evangelical party in the Church of England is an ominous sign. There can be no doubt that the remarkable revival in religion which has occurred in England, and which has resulted in a great increase in the membership of the Church, especially in that section of the party which is composed of men who are scarcely distinguishable from Romanists. I must say the revival of the century among the Christian resources of England suggests the very grave question, "Is the aim of Ritualism simply and exclusively the exaltation and proclamation of the living and the living Savior? The speaker, who favored the Oxford movement at its outset, will scarcely admit that indistinct intention, and as a first step it was a movement toward Christ. The enthusiasm that inspired it was excited by the revival of the history of the church and its clergy, and by very advanced teaching as to the substance and effects of the sacraments. These views were expressed by a symbolic ceremonialism, which made the priest the center of the service. If we examine Ritualism now we find that its development has been in harmony with the beginning. This serious defect must be remedied in claiming the successor of the extreme high church as a success won for Christ.

Well Pleased With the Conference.
LONDON, October 20.—Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, in a long letter to the Chronicle, says he is delighted with the cordiality and heartiness of the reception accorded the British delegates to the Ecumenical Conference at Washington. He gives a succinct account of the doings of the Ecumenical Conference, high-praising the English delegates. He says: "The peculiarly intense brotherliness existing among American Methodists is a quality charming and blessed beyond all praise. I refer reference to the opening meeting of the Ecumenical Conference, reviewing the gathering as a whole, was an impressive illustration of the resources and kindness of American Methodism."

OPPOSING THE K. O. L.
Catholic Clergymen of Canada Denouncing the Speeches of Leaders.

MONTREAL, Canada, October 20.—A hard blow has been struck at the Knights of Labor in Canada by the Roman Catholic clergy. Archbishop Tachereau has issued in Le Remueur a religious tract of the charges of a series of articles denouncing the principles enunciated in the Montreal addresses by Grand Master Workman Fowdrey and Mr. Wright as directly opposed to the latest papal encyclical, and assign Catholics to remain away from such leaders. The condemnation of the Knights' rights made by the church four years ago was suspended. This caused a large number of Catholics to join the Knights. The Archbishop threatens to put the condemnation again into force.

HAS NOT RESIGNED.
Dr. John Hall Still a Director in the Union Theological Seminary.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The Tribune announces, on the authority of Dr. Thomas Hastings, president of Union Theological Seminary, that the report published that Dr. John Hall had resigned as a director of the seminary is untrue.

Prof. McCoy and the Librarian Mission.
Prof. W. D. McCoy, principal for the last twelve years of school No. 24, who is an applicant for the Librarian mission, was referred to yesterday by an acquaintance interviewed in The News, in connection with the office of register of the land office. Mr. McCoy says he has not been offered this place and doesn't want it. He feels that the colored race is entitled to an office of the grade of the Librarian mission, or one of equal importance. He is present, an honored clergyman, and a man of high standing in the community. He is a man of high standing in the community. He is a man of high standing in the community.

Two Persons Who Are Missing.
Jesse, son of William Carlie, is missing from No. 236 Blake street. He left home for church Sunday morning and has not been seen since.

Charles Thompson, eight years old, has disappeared from his home, No. 147 High street. The last seen of him was when he left home yesterday to visit his grandma on Helen street.

Mrs. Thompson and Daughter Not Found.
After paying all premiums and other expenses the Board of Directors had expended \$9,000 remaining from the proceeds of the State Fair. This net profit has been paid on old debt.

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REUNION OF ELEVENTH.

MANY OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE REGIMENT CELEBRATE.

The Three Commanders Present—Story of a Hard Fighting Regiment—The Exercises of the Day—Camp-Fire Tonight.

"He wanted to take his command and land right in front of the battery."

That was the first sentence a News reporter heard this forenoon as he was pushing his way through a crowd of the survivors of the Eleventh Indiana regiment, who blocked the entrance to Tomlinson Hall. The veterans were talking of the fighting days of the regiment—the days when it had the reputation of being one of the best drilled, most daring and hard-fighting regiments representing the North in the forefront of battle. The commander referred to by the veterans was Gen. Lew Wallace.

This much-talked-of regiment has held many reunions since the close of the war, but none better attended or more interesting than the one of today. By noon over four hundred of the survivors were in Tomlinson Hall, and among these were not a few men who have risen to distinction in the affairs of the world.

One of the most conspicuous of all was Gen. Lew Wallace, the soldier, author, diplomat. He was the center of attraction, and many a hearty hand-shake was given him by the "boys" who followed his leadership through many a campaign. Next in point of attention was Gen. Dan Macanley, always bubbling over with good humor and funny stories of the days when he led the regiment on the march.

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BUTLER MEETS DEFEAT.

DEPAUW FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS.

The Butler University Football Team—A Clever Trick—The Audience All One-Sided and Threatened—A Victory.

Butler University's football eleven for the first time yesterday afternoon tasted of the bitterness of defeat in its game with DePauw.

As a result, there were many sore throats in Greencastle today. DePauw's enthusiasm is highly explosive in any event. It doesn't take a large spark to set it off, and last evening at 5 o'clock, when the football game came to a close, with the score 22 to 16 in favor of DePauw and against the champions of two years, the enthusiasm went off with a loud, continuous bang.

About a hundred Butler students and people from Indianapolis arrived at 3 o'clock in the rain-battered town of Greencastle under a dreary, drizzling sky.

At the base-ball park they, with their blue and white ribbons, were swallowed up in a crowd of about four hundred persons possessing yellow neckties, yellow beribboned buttonholes, and strong voices also of a yellow tint. The ball-park, as an apology could hardly be accepted. It has a concave surface of peculiar topography, but it was equally bad for each side, and it served quite well as a ground of victory for DePauw.

At 3 o'clock the teams lined up. Butler's moderate-sized men were in white jackets

and blue trousers. DePauw's line of men, in tan-colored uniforms, was a line of heavyweights. The game was a very exciting one and was excellently played, considering the weather.

At the beginning Butler had the ball and took a lead, but the tide was soon turned. Twice the score looked gloomy for Butler, but it was twice tied, after which the gloom became permanent. DePauw showed remarkable improvement over last year.

The heavy rush line was formidable, but the great strength was in the excellent blocking. John Minor, left half back, covered himself with glory by a long series of brilliant runs, often resulting in touchdowns. Each side fought hard, and whenever either got the ball a touch-down by that side was looked for. Butler, however, was greatly damaged by two long touchdowns scored through fumbles in skrimishes.

The crowd of spectators soon became unmanageable and took possession of the football field. Whenever DePauw made a good play, the crowd would shout and cheer, and from the midst of which came the cry:

"Butler who! D. P. U. who!"

The entire Purdue eleven witnessed the game. By DePauw's victory the nature of the championship race this year is changed. Before the game was only with Butler and DePauw, but now DePauw is a probability.

After defeating the champions DePauw expects to get the pennant, but it will have a formidable rival in Purdue in the game at Lafayette, November 1st.

Butler, however, has a chance for the championship. Should DePauw be defeated by Purdue, the Thanksgiving game between Butler and Purdue, at Indianapolis, will be the great decisive contest.

By the splendor of the victory, Butler will probably redouble efforts to retain first honors. Should Butler win the game with Purdue after a victory by that team over DePauw, it would be tied with Purdue and the championship would continue to hold the pennant.

The conduct of the DePauw crowd was unbecoming in several instances, considering the splendor of the victory.

A cry was raised over a decision by Umpire Moore, though but a few minutes before the DePauw captain had insisted on his being umpire rather than referee. At one time, too, a cry was raised over a decision by Umpire Moore, though but a few minutes before the DePauw captain had insisted on his being umpire rather than referee.

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COMMISSIONER HAWKINS.

THE MAYOR APPOINTS THE EX-UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

A Police Captain on Trial—Detectives Asked for Their Resignations—Much New Police Business—The Station House.

Mayor Sullivan this afternoon appointed Edward Hawkins a member of the Board of Public Safety to succeed Sterling R. Holt, resigned. Mr. Hawkins is well known to the people of Indianapolis, and to the whole State, for that matter. He originally came from Laporte. He was United States marshal for the district of Indiana under President Cleveland, and since retiring from that office he has been in business in this city. He was one of the men who formed the Indiana School Book Company, the concern which is now furnishing most of the books used in the schools of Indiana, and he is at present the manager and secretary of the company. Mr. Hawkins is an ardent Democrat.

Messrs. Sullivan and Catterton, of the old board, still retained their offices, and it is altogether likely the Superintendent Colbert will be retained.

The trial of Captain Dawson was held before Commissioner Sullivan and Catterton this morning in the office of the Department of Public Safety. It is doubtful if ever before in Indianapolis the trial of a police officer has attracted such a widespread interest. He was accused of marking patrolman Brady on duty when he was absent, whereby Brady was unable to perform his duty, and he was also charged with having taken \$500 from Brady's pocket.

Brady testified that it was a divide of the money and Dawson testified that he borrowed \$500 of Brady, that Brady knew it was a loan, and that he (Dawson) told Brady that he must return to the city the money he had illegally drawn. Brady also testified to a conversation with Superintendent Colbert, in which Colbert declared that he would not take place. He said also that he first told Thomas Stout, who has been acting as Superintendent, Colbert's private secretary. Colbert testified that he was not present at the transaction by Mr. Stout. He also spoke highly of Dawson as an officer, and said his reputation for honesty was good. Testimony showed that no outside influence was brought to bear on Brady to induce him to tell the story about Dawson. Brady said that he did not think he was doing wrong, because he had received his pay several times before when he had not been on duty, and knew others doing it. It had not occurred, however, since Colbert had charged of the force. Dawson was represented by New Harding and Charles Cooper. They announced that they would render a decision until after the trial of Brady, which will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow. He will be represented by John W. Kern. During the trial a large number of citizens appeared in Dawson's behalf and asked to be heard as to his reputation for honesty and truthfulness.

While the board has not formally said so it is safe to say that Captain Dawson will be reinstated and allowed full pay for the time he was suspended.

Patrolman Mountain was dismissed from the force this morning for drunkenness.

Superintendent Colbert has ordered by the commissioners to make a number of changes at the station-house. The telephone will be removed to a room upstairs, and a regular operator, who will take care of the station-house, will be employed. The station-house keepers will then become desk sergeants and will have charge only of the handling of the prisoners who are brought in, and will no longer be connected with the telephone as formerly. The detectives will have a room to themselves, with a general consultation-room for Chief and his assistants, and a room for the Chief of Detectives. Plans have been instructed to ask for the resignation of detectives Crane and Boylan. They are accused of insubordination and failure to obey orders.

Thomas Stout, who has been serving as Superintendent Colbert's secretary, will be put in a district and required to do a patrolman's duty.

The police department is arranging to give a grand ball at Tomlinson Hall.

The Exposition buildings have been engaged for the force to drill in during the winter.

Patrolman Ward fell from an electric car last night and was severely hurt as to unthrift for duty.

The changes in patrolmen will not be made until the new commissioner takes office, and a special officer at the Grand and English opera-house.

George Elliott, the colored fireman, against whom charges have been filed, was tried to-morrow.

Ex-Sergeant Clifford has been granted police powers as a special officer at the Grand and English opera-house.

A BITTER INSURANCE FIGHT.

Regulating of the Evidence in the Byram-Sullivan Case.

The suit of N. M. Byram, trustee for the burned-out firm of Byram & Sullivan, against the Etna Insurance Company, began this morning in the Federal Court. The court-room was almost filled with spectators, and it was an unusual amount of interest was manifested in this much-talked-of case. A jury was soon impaneled, composed entirely of men who do not live in Indianapolis. They come from all over the State, and the names are Henry Tinkle, George Tinker, Samuel Shortridge, Henry Shreman, John N. Shannon, Cyrus Rathoff, John O'Neill, Robert F. Millon, Charles Malloy, Jacob McAtee, W. E. Kaley and Samuel N. Good.

The preliminaries disposed of, the attorneys made their respective statements. The attorneys for the insurance companies said they would prove by their witnesses that Mr. Sullivan was not a partner in the firm, and that the fire was not discovered between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the day on which the fire occurred, and by one witness that he was seen to enter the store, remain a short time and depart just a few minutes before the fire was discovered. The companies declared also that they would prove that the fire broke out in various parts of the store simultaneously.

Mr. Sullivan's attorney, Mr. Sullivan, said they were prepared to prove that Mr. Sullivan drove into the country early in the afternoon of the day the fire occurred, and was not down town at all until some time after the fire was burning. After these conflicting and contradictory outlines of the case had been laid down, Mr. C. F. Sayles was put upon the stand to give a statement of the amount of insurance carried upon the burned store and its distribution among the companies. The amount was \$46,000, which is a pure work for nothing.

Just Mr. Sullivan, as an employee of the firm, was called to the witness stand and questioned as to the quantity and class of

COUNCIL OF RED MEN.

The Indiana Warriors and Shamans in Annual Convention.

The twenty-third council fire of the Independent Order of Red Men, of the Grand Council of Indiana, met at the wigwam of the local tribe, the Griffiths, Block this morning. There were chiefs and warriors, with peace-pipes and tomahawks, to the number of 165, which is more than have warmed at a council fire since the forests of Indiana were invaded. There was also the Grand Inebriate Tom K. Donnelly, of Philadelphia, who, in common English, is the "big drink" of the order. The personnel of the council is first, and the members have wampum in their belts until the heads are nearly buried.

The council was called promptly at the ninth run rising of this great Sun (9 o'clock) by Great Shaman Henry C. Shaw, who is called "Griffith Block" of this morning. His report indicated the order on its great prosperity, thirteen new tribes being instituted this Sun and six new councils of the Daughters of Pocahontas being organized. His report indicated the order on its great prosperity, thirteen new tribes being instituted this Sun and six new councils of the Daughters of Pocahontas being organized.

The next report was that of Great Chief of Records Thomas G. Harrison, of this morning. Mr. Harrison is a chief who has not yet found his Indian name. He reported the present State membership to be 6,621, a gain of 5,439 during the great Sun. The receipts in the wampum belt last year were \$8,661.33, and during the year \$38,003.06 was received and \$33,414.04 disbursed. The widows and orphan fund has a balance of \$1,338.11, and the tribal fund amounts to \$36,835.08. The total resources of the State are \$1,362.50.

The Chief reported a petition for the institution of a tribe at New Corners, Delaware county. During the year twenty-two members died, five of whom were past sachems.

The Chief also reported the membership in the Daughters of Pocahontas to be 1,323, 420 of whom were added this year. He also urged the authentication of the early records of the order in this State, since the per capita tax is not changed and other matters of importance.

Errors in the Footings.

It has been discovered that the clerk of the late election canvassing board who footed up the vote made some big mistakes. Experts have gone over the figures and find that they give Abraham, for city clerk, a majority of exactly 1,000. The feeling as to Mr. McGuffin's nomination was also wrong. McGuffin

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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TELEPHONE CALLS.

Editorial Rooms.....479 Business Office.....161

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1901.

THE most popular toast nowadays has quail on it.

SECRETARY FOSTER has gone to Ohio to save the State. The rest of the campaign will now take a back seat.

THE Italian Cabinet has decided to abolish the decree excluding American pork. Thanks, but the obligation is on their side.

A big bull fight has been given in Mexico for the cause of charity. This seems to be a very bad method of raising money for a good purpose. They should have given a fashionable charity ball.

THE present census is going to be a very costly one, not less than eight, and possibly ten millions. The last one cost \$4,794,000. It is true, this one undertook to do more, but the complaints of the work has shaken confidence in its efficiency.

AN attempt is being made in the United States Supreme Court to advance the Boyd-Thayer governorship case from Nebraska. Like that of Connecticut it bids fair to be continued beyond the term of office, so that when the successful candidate can read his title clear, the title will be all that is left.

THE Artificial Rain-Producing Company has reached the period of filing a charter and becoming an incorporated body. Melbourne will produce the rain and receive 10 cents an acre for the land watered. This scheme would create some surprise if it originated anywhere except in Kansas.

THE Christian Woman's Board of Missions, in session at Pittsburgh, elected officers yesterday, selecting the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer from Indiana, three of them from Indianapolis. We are quite accustomed to this sort of thing and try not to put on airs over our less favored neighbors.

AN inquest was held upon the body of a negro who was lynched at Omaha, Neb. The doctor found sixteen wounds and bruises upon the head and body and the back broken in three places, and returned a statement that the subject died of fright. A man naturally would be badly scared under such circumstances.

THE Chicago News has just installed the finest mechanical plant in this country outside of New York, consisting of four quadruple presses, printing any number of pages in prodigious quantities. It has a new building and every adjunct and facility obtainable for publishing a great paper, which it unquestionably is.

THERE is a continual fight out in wild and woolly Oklahoma. They came to swords and pistols over the location of the capital; the opening of the reservations has been a free-for-all fight; and now the citizens are calling rival mass meetings to press the claims of the various candidates for Governor. No wonder Steals wanted to steal away.

INDIANAPOLIS should celebrate the anniversary of the landing of Columbus—October 12, 1492—with the other cities of the country. An industrial parade, giving an epitome of progress, would be a good thing to have. We commend the subject to the public. If anything is done it needs to be begun quickly. Such a demonstration requires time and labor.

THE belief that the advent of a baby into the Cleveland household will make many votes for the father if he should run for President again, seems to us one of the funniest and most absurd conceits produced lately. But a great many people are of that opinion and assert that our politics are so largely sentimental that the baby will have an effect.

TWO weeks from to-day will witness the culmination of the political contests in Ohio, New York, Iowa, Massachusetts and several other States. It has been a hard fought battle, and the result is by no means certain. This is a day of independent voting, and in those States which have the Australian ballot law this is possible alike to high and low.

TWO MEMBERS of the staff of the late Balmeade, or perhaps it would be better to say the late staff of Balmeade, passed through Cincinnati yesterday, and declared that their President was not dead, but awaiting them in New York or Europe. The public is used to being hoaxed. We will divide the responsibility of this last one between the interpreter and the reporter.

THE News noticed some time ago the starting of a party to make a scientific examination of the Falls of Labrador. They have just returned and report that by accurate measurement they are twice as high as the world-famous Niagara Falls. As the journey required a month, through

the bluest part of the continent, it is probable that Niagara will continue to hold her own as the Mecca of the "bridal couple" and the Eldorado of the excursionists.

THE New York Herald did a signal service to the community last week, in exposing the attempts of some Tammanyites to colonize voters there. Its exposure was like the bursting of a shell and produced great havoc. The Republican committee were trying to get evidence of the fact, but while they were trying the Herald got it and printed it. The result will be a fairer election. But New York will never have a really fair election until the ballot is absolutely secret.

THE general demand of the country is for increased trade and wider markets, and it can not be denied. The McKinley home-market-Chinese-reciprocity theory finds less and less favor every day. Here is a vote from Colorado, uttered by Senator Wolcott in a recent interview: "The situation in Colorado? Well, outside of free silver, our next most important desire is to have a reciprocity treaty concluded between the United States and Mexico. Colorado's commercial connection with Mexico is greater than that of any State in the country, and a reciprocity treaty with our neighboring republic would serve to make Colorado the most important distributing point for Mexican products."

WORKERS will read with much amusement the enthusiastic special dispatches which announce that "the new hosiery mills at Ft. Wayne will turn out a brilliant array of hose, decorated with dazling bars, stripes, checks and zig-zags, which have heretofore been imported at a cost that precluded their being worn by any but the wealthy." Such articles have been a drug in the market for a number of years. If the imaginative reporter will kindly promise that the Ft. Wayne mills shall turn out a good quality of plain black hose at a moderate price, the feminine contingent will indeed rejoice, but it begins to be "protected" from an invasion of the barber-pole variety.

THE Baltimore Sun is in error in thinking that national politics cut any figure in the recent election here. It was a fight on local issues purely; a fight to retain a local government which had made a magnificent record, and which had labored strenuously for the progress of the community. Had there been a different result no doubt the effort would have been made to make partisan capital out of it, but it would not have been true any more than it is now. The question of the effect on President Harrison's re-nomination or his official record, was no factor any more than the ballot act or the tariff. Many friends of General Harrison voted for Mayor Sullivan, and certainly some of his opponents voted for Mr. Herod.

THE Methodist Declaration. The Ecumenical Council yesterday presented an address to the Methodists and Methodist churches throughout the world. It was unanimously adopted without amendment by the conference and signed by the officers and will be distributed as an embodiment of the views of the council respecting the present and future state of Methodism. In consideration of the importance which the question has assumed in that denomination, the clause recognizing the position of women is of especial significance. A portion of it is as follows:

Among the wasted treasures of the church are the delicate sensibilities, the tact, the tenderness and the persuasive power of holy women. We are all agreed that the needs of the world require, and that the conditions of the age allow, that such women should take a more prominent place in the work of the church. The social means of grace in which Methodism is so rich are congenial spheres for their best talents.

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the extremely liberal spirit of this council will influence the action of the next General Conference in regard to the admission of women as representatives. The majority of the lay vote of the churches, was in the affirmative of this question, as also has been the vote of the ministers as far as it has been taken.

To Prevent Disease. The proper city authorities—primarily the Board of Health, we presume, and with it the Board of Safety—ought to have their attention called to the laws which are intended to prevent contagion. People who die with contagious diseases are given public funerals, and there is such display of and contact with the corpses as must result disastrously if contagious disease should become epidemic. This is a thing which it is said is entirely overlooked, and cases of exposure from public funerals where death has been caused by such diseases go on without let or hindrance. Similarly there is not the care exercised that there ought to be with children who sick from such things as diphtheria and scarlet fever, are allowed to go to school. Many cases of diseases thus communicated are known. There is a need of vigilance here. Diphtheria, for instance, is not contagious at a stage where scarlet fever is most contagious. Ignorant and careless physicians are thus responsible for saving disease. There ought to be something like "convalescent certificates" from physicians, and thus children could be kept from school during the most dangerous phase of scarlet fever. There is need of searching attention to the whole subject. There have been and illustrations of the lack of proper enforcement of the law.

How Votes Were Cast.

The lead of 1,200 votes which Sullivan had over his party ticket, and which malice and stupidity are trying to charge to fraud, was undoubtedly due in large part to the impression that thus stamping the first name on the ticket voted the ticket, although, doubtless, as the German Tribune said, some of it was due to the fact that many wanted to vote for Sullivan and cared for nothing else, as was the case among Germans, as the Tribune affirms. To these two things, the former in greater degree, was due that lead. The same thing happened in the State election last year, November, 1900. The heads of both the tickets got more votes than the bodies of the tickets. Matthews, heading the Democratic ticket, as Secretary of State, had 1,473 more votes than Henderson, Democratic Auditor, and 1,186 more than the late Judge Mitchell, who was the strongest man on the Democratic ticket, and ran ahead of all others but Matthews. Matthews's vote was at least 1,100 greater than the

average vote cast for the Democratic ticket. On the Republican ticket, Truett at the head of it as candidate for Secretary of State, got 2,503 more votes than Walker, Auditor, and got about two thousand more than the average vote for the Republican ticket. So it was natural and not phenomenal that Sullivan should run ahead of his ticket, because in large part of the same thoughtlessness or lack of information that produced the same result in the State ticket, namely, people thinking or assuming that they had thus voted for the whole ticket. Why Herod, as head of his ticket, did not similarly run ahead as was the case with the State ticket, is apparent without specification.

The Blaine Letter.

Mr. Blaine's last letter is a curious thing. He undertakes to correct an error which, being corrected, makes the original utterance more drastic than his mistaken form was. As reported, the Blaine utterance was: "There is not a section nor a line in the [McKinley] bill that will open the market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork."

This, says Mr. Blaine, is garbled, and what he did write he then proceeds to give, thus: "There is not a section nor a line in the bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another pound of pork."

So, whereas he was credited with declaring that the McKinley bill would not open a market for a barrel of pork, now he affirms that he declared it wouldn't even sell a pound! This is as much worse as there are pounds of pork in a barrel. As Mr. Blaine has thus made matters worse for the original bill by his correction, so he does by the citation in his letter that under the reciprocity clause which he forced upon that bill, "Germany, without negotiating a formal treaty, has removed the prohibition on pork, and our Government, in consideration thereof, has left her sugar on the free list." Mr. Blaine trifles with the facts, and with the record of history. The negotiations for Germany's removal of the pork restrictions were conducted (and very ably) by our minister to Berlin, Phelps. Of them he said, September 16, 1891:

Germany eat pork war, and therein lies the danger. On that account the German government is very careful in examining even German pork, and it is only by a special treaty that it should insist upon a careful inspection of our pork. Germany promised all along that when this was done, our pork should be let in, and it has kept its promise. I am especially glad that I insisted on the policy of not using threats against Germany. The Germans will not take threats.

Furthermore, when the negotiations were concluded, as they were at Saratoga, while the President was there, by John W. Foster, representing the United States Government, and Count von Mumm, representing the German government, Private Secretary Halford on September 4 gave the news to the press and wrote, evidently at the wish of the President, that:—

The removal of the pork restriction has nothing to do with any question of reciprocity, but is based upon the acceptance by the German government of the inspection of meat by this Government under the law of the last Congress.

There never was a clearer case than that of the consideration that induced Germany to remove the pork restriction; it was our inspection of our pork and not the threat of retaliation under the reciprocity clause. As Minister Phelps pointed out: "Germany will not take threats."

Nor is Mr. Blaine less happy with his citation of what reciprocity has done with countries other than Germany, where, as the record runs, it has done nothing. He says: "The reciprocity clause has given ample market for many barrels of flour and many pounds of pork. Brazil, some months since, entered into a treaty by which American articles are admitted free. Flour is made free and pork is admitted at a nominal duty. Cuba and Porto Rico have reduced the duty on flour from 30 cents a barrel to 10—which gives the market—besides putting nearly one hundred articles of American production on the free list."

The last report of the Government Bureau of Statistics, says: "It is not to be expected that the results of the treaty with Brazil will be very marked as yet." The Dry Goods Economist says in its issue of October 17: "In the face of a reciprocity treaty now in operation with Brazil, it will surprise most people to learn that exports of cotton cloth to that country have fallen off nearly 50 per cent. in value." And the reduction on flour in Cuba is not yet in force!

Now, then, what does this Blaine letter mean? So far as it was a correction it makes his stab at the McKinley bill worse, and so far as bolstering up reciprocity with Germany as an example it was a sad slip.

This letter must be assumed as an oversight. But the former, the correction that would not credit the McKinley bill with even a pound of pork instead of a barrel, unquestionably was meant to push McKinleyism to the rear and reciprocity to the front. It may have been to St. McKimley; it certainly was to come to the rescue of the party against McKinleyism as a losing cause and put reciprocity forward as the reason why the Republicans should be trusted; that is free trade in spots. So Mr. Blaine's plea for his party is "Save us from our own doctrine of protection; credit us with what we have done by the free trade of reciprocity to nullify protection, and on that account trust us." It is a tremendous confession of weakness.

Our New Haves and Quarters.

New York Sun.

New halber and quarters will soon be ready for circulation. In the competition by article about a year ago between 200 and 300 designs were submitted, but not one was available. The designs that have been submitted to Secretary Foster were suggested mainly by Director Leach, and the drawings are by Charles E. Barry, the designer in the mint at Philadelphia. The character of the designs is limited by law to this: On one side shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with the inscription, "Liberty," and the year of the coinage, and on the reverse side shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscription, "United States of America," and "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin. Most of the designs were scales too minute for use, and a classic head will make the new coins artistic. The design is to be the same for the two coins, except the words designating the value.

Party Must Stand by the People.

[Evansville Courier.]

When a party shows itself to be in sympathy with the people and confidence of their rights, the people will naturally sustain that party.

About as Well.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The Liek telescope shows 100,000,000 stars, but a liek with a telescope frequently does as well.

The Baby's Story.

Up to the present I found to-day—
Cradled in a box away
From the world of faded bliss
A tiny world baby bliss.
Worn in holes at the turned-up toe
Wore on the sole, grown brown with age.
Of the shade-time leaves on a yellow page.Gressed into many a tiny fold
By the dimpled foot that it used to hold—
And the tiny hand that it used to hold
Is this shoe that my darling used to wear!
The days that I thought were passed and gone
Come clearly back to me, one by one,
As memory whispers, strong and true,
At the middle line of the baby's shoe.I hear again, as I used to hear,
The baby laughter, sweet and clear,
And the chubby hands, so soft and weak,
Steadily up to my own are pressed,
And the dewy lips that my own are pressed,
And the dear head nestled against my breast,
And I hold him close with a thrill of joy—
My precious, beautiful baby boy!But, alas! I am dreaming of days and years
That time has blotted with bitter tears;
And I wake with a sob and a weary start,
With empty arms and a heart that is smart,
And the little shoe I lay away
With the sweet, sweet love of a long passed day.And I kiss the ribbon of faded blue
That so long has guarded the baby shoe.
—Maud Kaufman.

"SCRAP.".

Chinese maidens clunk their eye-brows.

Only 9 per cent. of cases of amputation are fatal.

The revenue of bankrupt Egypt was \$50,000,000 last year.

A petrified hog has been found near Clarksville, Tenn.

Williamsport, Pa., will saw \$70,000,000 feet of logs this year.

Baseball is played in a Chicago hall as a winter entertainment.

English is now sometimes called by Americans "the American language."

An average of four persons die daily in England from delirium tremens.

Three hundred British steamers and sailing vessels are lost at sea yearly.

I hope the English people will be granted a teacher's certificate last week.

Statistics prove that only one man in six who emigrates does so with advantage.

A new safety stirrup releases the foot of the rider in case of being thrown from the saddle.

The mother of Anton Rubinstein, the famous pianist and composer, recently died in Russia.

An old bachelor is always ready to tell you how you ought to bring up your children.

Some statisticians have figured out that more than one-half of humanity die before reaching the age of sixteen years.

Wire has been drawn to the fineness of one five-hundredth of an inch in diameter, and is called "hair wire."

Great Britain and Ireland last year drank 567,000,000 gallons of beer, 42,000,000 gallons more than were consumed in Germany.

Mary Lowell Putnam, sister of James Russell Lowell, the only surviving member of that poet's generation, will soon be eighty-one.

Zinc expands up to the melting point.

A bar of hammered zinc six inches long will expand 100° Fahrenheit.

Authority is a collection of buttons from blood is a great industry at Bridgeport, near Chicago. They also turn out earrings, breastpins, belt clasps, combs and trinkets from the same material.

Nortonville, Kas., family will use the truck for carrying lumber for damming the river while there on a shopping expedition a few days ago, slipped on a banana peel, sustaining injuries from which she died.

Carrie-George has asked me to be his chauffeur. The engine is very hot, but I suppose that he wants me only for my money? Kate—I don't know, but some men will do anything for money.—Boston Transcript.

The "society people" of Virginia City, Nev., gave a shabby genteel party the other night. Careful, polished and polished shoes, threadbare coats and all sorts of garments that had seen better days were worn.

The horse runs off and pitches the rider into a neighboring lot. Proprietor of the property comes up indignantly: "And was not the road, sir, wide enough to fall in without your having to drop in my wheat field?"—[Fillegood Blazer.]

A sunflower, six inches in circumference and weighing eleven pounds and half pounds bloomed in the garden of a farmer in Gardfield, Wash., this fall, and was hewn down last week and sent to the editor of the local newspaper.

A "Nature" tells of a small tortoise which last winter was inadvertently left in its small pond, the water of which froze completely into one block of ice, including the tortoise. "When the thin ice cracked and was found alive and flourishing."

The operation of a large mill in Providence, R. I., was stopped for half a day recently by a cat. The feline, which had been following the mill, suddenly jumped between the fly-wheel and belt. The animal was killed, but it broke the belt.

Among the vegetable and salad-plants the following may be enumerated: Purslane, the large bean (Faba), chick-pea, lentil and one species of pea (garden pea). To these an antiquity of at least four thousand years is ascribed.

"X" shouldn't be so restless in church, Charlie," said the minister to his little son.

"I could see you moving and jumping about in the pew all through my sermon," was stiller "you were, papa?" answered Charlie.

"Yes, you were, papa?" answered Charlie, "I didn't think I was talking all through church."—[Harpers' Young People.]

It is proposed to form a Buddhist society in New York. The aims of the new society have been set forth in a circular letter to the central object will be to commune on the great mystery of life, and the methods to be followed will be found in the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, the great apostle of Buddhism.

The republic of Costa Rica, one of the most progressive of the southern countries, is soon to have a complete system of telephonic communication. The government has just completed the establishment of the establishment of telephone service between all the towns of the republic and for its maintenance for a period of ten years.

The rhetoric class was up for recitation last night. The school teacher, in repeating several paragraphs of text, very glibly, made use of the word "idiot."

"What is an idiot?" asked the teacher, as the young lady paused for a moment. "Why, I—didn't think I up! I took it for granted it meant the same thing as idiot?"

Tasker Polk, of North Carolina, nephew of President Polk, is now the nearest of kin surviving his distinguished relative, and will seek to have his name's name carried out by which he should inherit the Nashville estate. But Mrs. Polk's adopted daughter and residuary legatee will contest the claim, and some interesting litigation is promised.

Cocoons are becoming quite fashionable. They come from Maine, where they have long been in high favor. These cocoons are extremely domestic, and have large, round, like tails. Ex-Spencer Reed's favorite animal is a coon cat, and he has one in his study most of the time. New York fashionables have recently taken a great fancy to these cocoons.—New York Herald.

Several years ago the Ohio Fish Commission planted a quantity of eels in the Miami. They have become so numerous in those waters that, it is reported, a week ago a large four mill on the stream was compelled to shut down, the "water wheel" having become completely choked up with eels, making it necessary to stop every few hours to clean them out.

A person had called from a little country party to a large and wealthy one in a big city. He was a "time for prayer and consideration. He did not feel sure of his light. A month passed. Finally some one met his youngest son in the street. "How is it, father?" he asked. "Well, my father going to B—?" "Well," answered the younger, "paw isn't prayin' for light, but most of the things is packed."—[Exchange.]

THREE NOTED INDIANS.

FAMOUS LEADERS OF THOUGHT AND ACTION IN HINDOOSTAN.

The Greatest Man in India, Pandit Iswara Chandra—His Remarkable Career and Deeds of Brahminism.

[Calcutta Correspondence New York Tribune.]

The greatest man in India is the popular estimation of him who died the other day, the Pandit Iswara Chandra. The tributes will seem extravagant to the outer world, where the man's name is scarcely known. A hundred others are far better known, far more conspicuous in recent Indian history. Indeed, for many years the name of Iswara Chandra has been absent from the newspapers, and one will search in vain for it in the lists of those upon whom great titles and decorations have been conferred. Yet it is the estimate he based upon his actual achievements, it will not seem too great; and if it is exaggerated by the popular grief at his death, one will not hesitate to pronounce that he was indeed the greatest of the Hindus.

Perhaps the most striking feature of his remarkable career was his defiance, and successful defiance, of Brahminism. He was himself a Brahmin of the Brahmins, the very highest caste. And it was indeed because of that very fact that he ventured to put himself in direct opposition to his world order, and he was able to do so, and to bring all his compatriots to a way of thinking. It is now thirty-five years since he took up the cause of the Hindu, and he has carried it through the most manly and heroic of struggles. He has been deemed to be overthrowing Brahminism. He has arrayed against him all the religious, social and political sentiments of India. If he failed he would be an outcast, worse than a dog, whom no other Brahmin would so much as look upon, if possible. He took up the cause single-handed, and by the sheer sublimity of his moral and spiritual courage, he carried it through the law of 1856. How he accomplished this is one of the most extraordinary passages in Indian history.

There is nothing a Brahmin deems more than an attack upon his religion. Even if you convince him that a certain law or practice works evil, he will listen to no suggestion of replacing it with a new one. Iswara Chandra knew this; or rather, he lived up to it, for he himself was a Brahmin in this very respect. He saw, however, that the existing customs were evil. Therefore, he said, they are not pure Brahmin; they have become corrupted; a Brahmin must be a Brahmin in the same faith. No he devoted years of profound study to the sacred books. And there was not a Pandit in all the land who did not respect his scholarship. He found that in former years he had a greater liberty than now. The regulations bearing so intolerably upon children had no existence in those earlier and more prosperous days, therefore he argued upon the very law of the country, and a return to the pristine faith. Such argument, backed up by his unquestioned authority as a scholar, was not only successful. It would have been the work of a man to whom it was merely a diplomatic trick. But to him it was merely a fact. He only called upon the very arguments by which he had himself been convinced.

This one achievement would give to Iswara Chandra a place in the Hindu pantheon comparable with that given to America to the author of the emancipation proclamation. But that was by no means his sole life-work. He was the creator of the modern literature of Bengal. For forty years he has been giving the Bengali people a new literature, the most prose writing in all the world. He has his object to found a new school of literature, of a more vigorous and wholesome type than that which had existed. He found the very language of the country in a corrupt and changeful state. He took it and fixed its form, restoring largely the old Sanskrit purity, but adding many new words from European tongues. Then his prodigious pen sent forth a stream of prose which must become classic. Many of them were educational in character. Indeed, he gave to Bengal its entire system of linguistic instruction. So great were his literary achievements and so vast his learning that he was called by popular acclaim "Vidyasagar," which means "Ocean of Learning," a title by which he was after known.

For two score years he was the unchallenged leader of the Hindoo world. But neither this nor his work of reform in social laws was, to him at any rate, his greatest achievement for his life.

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THINGS TOLD IN POLITICS

EXTRAORDINARY POPULARITY OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

Two Candidates for the Presidency Who Have Been Governors of New York—World's Fair as a Thing in Politics—Fassett's Reception.

Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.
New York, October 20.—One of the most striking things developed thus early in the New York State campaign is the extraordinary popularity of Grover Cleveland. For a man who has been so long a dead political duck this may be considered remarkable. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which Mr. Cleveland is greeted wherever he goes. Being a large man physically and an ex-President of the United States he would naturally attract attention in any political body. To anybody who happened to be present at recent demonstrations in New York and Brooklyn it would be once apparent that the recognition which he receives on these occasions could not be attributed to the fact of his mere personal presence or his former official position. The popular feeling was evidently deeper and the applause which greeted him and followed his utterances has a spontaneity which cannot be manufactured. This was observable in Tammany Hall as well as Brooklyn. And it is worth while to observe that Mr. Cleveland was associated with Governor Hill on the stand the oration which was tendered the former completely outshone the demonstration in favor of the Governor. In every one of these audiences the supposed political rivalry between the ex-President and our Governor was apparently felt, but any distinguishing manifestations were made they were plainly in favor of Mr. Cleveland. Perhaps this is largely due to the fact that an impression has long existed that the alleged hostility between the rival candidates for the presidency would prevent Mr. Cleveland going on the witness stand for the Democratic party in this State trial. The equivocal position assumed by the ex-President in the last campaign engendered some doubts which were fully and persistently exploited by his political enemies as to the personal role he would play in this. It was ardently hoped, and perhaps believed by these detractors, that Mr. Cleveland would remain quiescent during this struggle, or at least that he would take no active part in the canvass.

On the other hand his personal following insisted that Grover was right and would do his duty when the time came. To say that they are delighted with his putting it mildly. They are more enthusiastic, if it were possible to be so, than ever before. So far as Cleveland and Hill are concerned personally, it is clearly apparent that they have buried the hatchet, for the time being at least, and will pull through the canvass in the front rank shoulder to shoulder. If either still entertains any hope of future promotion this was the very thing for him to do. The prospects of any New York candidate for national honors would be thin, indeed, should the Republicans carry this State by the election of Mr. Hill. It is to be concluded that the two men are not to be discerned with the naked eye. This is not saying that their chances are very promising in case that Flower is elected. It only means that with Republicans in power no chance exists whatever. In this connection it may be said that the assertion that Mr. Cleveland would not go outside of New York in the canvass must not be taken as conclusive. It is only a fact that his duty lies here, but after the battle he will go a little more he may be induced to accept a command on either bank. It is conceded that his personal activity in the canvass from now on will be of more value to his party than the efforts of a dozen lesser lights.

It is more apparent every day that the World's Fair is the only problem in the great question which will be submitted to the people at the coming election. The intensity of feeling on this subject will never be fully appreciated outside of New York—no, not even in Chicago. Perhaps the Chicago people, with the full boom of the Columbian exposition engaging their undivided attention, will more readily feel for the disappointed New Yorkers, because they will quite understand what the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois have lost had things gone the other way. To show how this sentiment of hostility to those who are deemed responsible for sending the Fair to Chicago may be mentioned that a monster demonstration will be held in Harlem on Monday, during which a grand procession of tradesmen and business men of all grades will march over the grounds where the World's Fair was to have been held had New York got the prize. It is proposed that this procession shall march with an appropriate banner and the usual sign of political indignation displayed upon the marchers. It may be assumed that the inscription thereon will not be pleasant reading for the friends of Mr. Fassett. Harlem is a very prosperous suburb of the metropolis, which, by the way, is the northward mark of the property, has become an important section of the city itself. It is unnecessary to say that had the World's Fair been held on the outskirts of Harlem, a considerable portion of that \$300,000,000 which Chauncey Depew said the Fair would bring to the State in which it was held would have been left there. Not the smallest tradesman in that region but believes by his own sense alone that he has been deprived of his share of that money. If the Democratic managers can but convince him that the responsibility rests upon Mr. Fassett and his rising candidate for Governor, the work of the campaign will have been successfully accomplished.

A ride here. I dropped into a Regent-way store a little while ago to purchase some soap. In the course of an accidental conversation with the proprietor I was informed that it was proposed to organize a retail tradesmen's club for the express purpose of recording the disapproval of that class of local business men against the Republican ticket. "If we have voted the Republican ticket at the last two State elections," said the shopkeeper, "who introduced the subject on his own motion, 'because I am a Republican politician, at heart, a Democrat and a revenue tariff man. I have been bitterly opposed to the domination of David B. Hill in this State. Having closely followed the course of the Republican ticket in the State Legislature with reference to the World's Fair, I am sure that my mind that I would vote for a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature at the very next election. Yes, even if the nominee were David B. Hill or the devil himself. That is what I am going to do now. I do not know whether there are many men of my mind here or not. That is none of my business. I am not a politician, and do not associate with politicians. I am acting and speaking only for myself. I don't care what other people do. My impression is, however, that when the polls are closed at the end of this campaign there will be tens of thousands of men in this State who have done just what I am going to do."

It would be highly interesting just now if it could be ascertained just what part the Californians are playing in the campaign. The Southern Pacific railroad management is long-headed and far-reaching. It is true that candidate Fassett is connected with the Southern Pacific railroad only by marriage. He may or may not have any pecuniary interest in the Southern Pacific beyond the matrimonial one as the husband of millionaire Crocker's daughter. From this it might be easily inferred that it would be no particular advantage to the Pacific railroad people if Mr. Fassett were chosen Governor of this State. But in politics as well as in railroad matters there are wheels within wheels. The Southern Pacific railroad has important interests pending at Washington. It has repeatedly sought and obtained favors from a Republican administration. It relies upon the reelection of a Republican for very important favors yet to come.

WHERE THERE ARE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INVOLVED, IT DOES NOT SEEM PROBABLE THAT THE INTERESTED PARTIES SHOULD KEEP A CHARY LOOKOUT FOR POSSIBLE FAVORABLE OR UNFAVORABLE CONTINGENCIES.

The Pacific railroad people have long demonstrated their ability at Washington in obtaining something for nothing. In an expensive and well-appointed lobby at the National capital has always been found by these people a paying investment. Has that lobby opened a branch office in this city? There are certain indications which point that way. These indications will pretty soon appear upon the surface of political affairs. Mr. Fassett is the representative of the Republican boss of New York, but he is not less a representative of the Republican boss of Washington. It is indispensable to the continuance in office of the latter that this State should be carried for the Republican candidate.

THE "OLD GUARD" ORGANIZED.

Its Laudable Purpose Is to Prevent Further Franks in Pensions.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 20.—Quite a surprise is in store for some of the Rhode Island veterans, of doubtful physical disability, who have applied for and received pensions, as well as for those who are about to seek for a share of Uncle Sam's money. A new organization is to be formed here, the primary object of which is to put a stop to the granting of pensions to pensioners, and to expose those that have already been granted. The promoters of the new order will style themselves the "Old Guard." Eligibility to membership will consist, first, of membership in good standing in the G. A. R., and, second, of not less than thirty months' actual service either in the army or navy. The men who propose to organize under the title of the Old Guard, are all prominently identified with the Grand Army and some are high officials in the grand encampment of the State. All are Republicans. The respective ranks of the pensioners are as follows: Major, David M. Keely, James E. Martin, Henry H. Moore. Restoration and Release—Joseph J. Burns. Renewal and Release—David E. Nugent. Release—George W. Newton, Peter Y. Blair, Wm. Long, James Beck, Andrew J. Crandall, Felix Shumate, Wm. Thorburn, Wm. Poling, Wm. Lange, John J. Biege, James Brown, Thomas J. Rogers, George W. More, Isaac Coleman. Release—Franklin Wise, John W. Bray, Thomas J. M. Rose, Samuel N. Montgomery, Wm. Buck, James A. Wells, Samuel Brannan, Dixon M. Hays, Jeremy Walker, Henry Rose. Original Widows, etc.—Lillian G. Shumate, Helena J. Stewart, Millieon Cromwell, Laura Crow, Katherine Kiefer, Batsheba Wood, Margaret Chatter (mother), minors of Robert L. Simmonds, Esther R. Riech.

PENSIONERS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana Whose Claims Have Been Allowed.

Original—John Perigo, Henry Simons, John Curran, John E. Anderson, Jonathan P. Willard, R. P. Gray, A. Hess, H. D. Rice, S. H. Vines, Daniel M. Miller, Aaron M. Hurt, Aaron Swearingen, James Stokes, William R. Thornburg, August Heine, kamp, Phillip H. Miller, Rosa W. Reed, John Snakenbarger, William H. Keith, James H. Richey, Robert H. Meum, John W. Garrison. Additional—Henry Juenget, John Gausloff, Andrew J. Hinkle, George Barnhardt, Aaron A. Mills, Elias Isenogues, David Benard, David M. Keely, James E. Martin, Henry H. Moore. Restoration and Release—Joseph J. Burns. Renewal and Release—David E. Nugent. Release—George W. Newton, Peter Y. Blair, Wm. Long, James Beck, Andrew J. Crandall, Felix Shumate, Wm. Thorburn, Wm. Poling, Wm. Lange, John J. Biege, James Brown, Thomas J. Rogers, George W. More, Isaac Coleman. Release—Franklin Wise, John W. Bray, Thomas J. M. Rose, Samuel N. Montgomery, Wm. Buck, James A. Wells, Samuel Brannan, Dixon M. Hays, Jeremy Walker, Henry Rose. Original Widows, etc.—Lillian G. Shumate, Helena J. Stewart, Millieon Cromwell, Laura Crow, Katherine Kiefer, Batsheba Wood, Margaret Chatter (mother), minors of Robert L. Simmonds, Esther R. Riech.

HERBIE NEWTON'S VIEWS.

His Advice as to How the Liquor Traffic Should Be Dealt With.

New York, October 20.—Rev. R. Herbie Newton talked to the members of the West Side Social Reform Association last night, and gave them some advice. "We've got to get at the miller and stop him," said the reverend gentleman. "The only practical way to deal with the liquor traffic is to restrict the number of saloons. Work for restraint in attainable limits, and then, when you get your grip on the serpent's neck, gradually tighten it. Find out the law and enforce it. If you can perfect the law through the legislature, the liquor traffic is bound up in politics that control New York city. Civil reform lies below all of this subject. We have got to have an extraordinary demonstration before we can accomplish what we desire."

THE HIGHEST ONE YET.

Mr. Bogert Has Designed for a Tower That Beats All the Rest.

New York, October 20.—James Bogert, the well-known builder, has prepared plans for a tower to surpass in height both the famous Eiffel and the proposed Chicago structure. Mr. Bogert's tower is to be 550 feet square at the base, fifty feet square at the apex and 1,500 feet high. It will be a rectangular structure, distinguished gradually as it rises, and relieved by arches and niches in the facade. The crowning story will be inclosed in glass and surmounted by a flag pole fifty feet high. Provision is made for a spiral staircase of which will go up 550 feet and the other four to the top. Mr. Bogert wants his tower built in this city.

MR. WAITLEY ON HIS FEELINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, O., October 20.—A motion has been allowed in court discharging Geo. H. Gray, receiver of the William N. Whitley property which it is understood that arrangements have been made with the creditors by which the company will soon be on its feet again. William N. Whitley has obtained backing from Boston capitalists, and will buy a portion of his big works back at the receiver's sale next Tuesday.

WHAT THE PREACHING IS FOR.

(Reuben Standard.)

There is a story that some children had a discussion concerning the services in one of our churches. One of the youngsters who had reached the mature age of seven said: "I'd just like to know what preaching is for." "Oh, don't you know?" inquired his five-year-old sister; "it's to give the sinners a rest of souls."

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

FEW WAGE DISTURBANCES NOW AGITATE THE LOCAL UNIONS.

Moore Desk Company Question Still Unsettled—The Foreign and Home Labor News—What the City Unions Are Doing.

Prepared for The Indianapolis News.
The only disturbance in the labor field is the strike at Moore's desk factory. This is the third week of the strike and no settlement is in sight. The factory is running with a small force of experienced men. T. M. Gruelle, chairman of the Central Labor Union arbitration committee, and Mr. Kennedy, president of the Central Labor Union, at the request of the cabinet-makers, had a friendly conference with Manager Emerson, of Moore's desk-works, but no settlement was reached.

Several unions are unusually active just now in recruiting their ranks, notably the wheel-makers, the candy-makers, steel and brass-filers and polishers, carpenters and laundry girls.

The sentiment favorable to labor temple is rapidly crystallizing, and it is thought by those most active in agitating this project that the time has come to move in the matter. At the next meeting of the Central Labor Union Mr. Morris Ross will present to that body a rough outline of a plan of operation, based on the information he has gathered bearing on the subject. A full attendance is desired at next Monday night's meeting of the central body, at which time the project will be fully canvassed. This project is in exact harmony with, and is a result of, the federation idea that is so rapidly taking hold of organized labor. The thought and purpose of federation and brotherhood is inseparably associated with co-operation and profit-sharing, the doing away with friction, and the utilization of all legitimate energy for the betterment of the laboring masses. Many of the unions now meet in dark, dingy and uninviting halls, hard of access, and, in many instances, connected with the city hall, where the entire environment is one grand lesson of unity and profit-sharing, it will mark a new era in the trade unions of our city, inspiring them with a nobler ambition, and a firmer hope, the effect will be similar to the transformation that takes place when a family is taken from the hotel with its unwholesome associations, and placed in a neat cottage of their own in a healthy atmosphere. Paris has the finest labor temple in the world. The city assisted the unions to construct it. In fact the city government has paid for the building, and unions and compels employers to recognize the unions. The result is that strikes are of rare occurrence, the cost of strike expenses the past year being estimated at less than two thousand dollars for the city of Paris.

At the late International Congress on accidents, held at Federal Palace, Bern, there were present delegates from Austria, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Holland and America. The resolutions favoring compulsory insurance against accident, Germany is now trying a compulsory insurance for sickness and age, as well as accident. The expense is borne jointly by the government, the employer and workman. As yet it has not been fruitful of satisfactory results. The compulsory insurance of France is proving more satisfactory than any other. It is estimated that the larger share of the expense.

The sweater system is receiving attention in most of the large cities. In Chicago a most deplorable condition is reported. Many girls of ten years of age are working ten to fifteen hours a day for 30 cents to \$1.20 per week; men and women working in the most horrid quarters twelve to sixteen hours per day from 35 to 50 per week.

Local and State Notes.

Central Labor Union meets next Monday night.

The teamsters of Lafayette have organized.

The clock-barrel cooper has joined the international of that trade.

The tile-makers and broom-makers will organize in the near future.

The new City Council will have one member from the union of J. F. White, of Typographical Union.

Five hundred copies of the new constitution lately adopted by the Central Labor Union, are ready for distribution.

The wheel-makers will celebrate the first anniversary of the formation of their union with a literary and musical entertainment, concluding with dancing.

The farmers and miners of Sullivan and Green counties held a two days' meeting at Linton. The exercises embraced speeches by prominent speakers and a procession.

Labor people have been told that a man named H. L. Miller failed to turn over funds which he collected from the cooks and waiters of Louisville, with which to procure a charter for their organization.

A new organization, named the Progressive Club, has been formed. It will hold public meetings each Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which economic questions will be discussed. The meetings will be held in the Central Labor Union building.

The stone-cutters are the most thoroughly organized trade in the city. There is not a single non-union man of their trade working in the city. They elected Ed. E. Fitzgerald and Mr. George Madison delegates to the Central Labor Union at their last meeting.

General Notes.

Uncle Sam has thirty thousand millionaires.

The working women's union of Germany publishes a paper.

Great British unions and socialists say they will take thirty seats in Parliament.

The carpenters of Chicago have decided not to work with non-union men of their trade.

The profits of the Milwaukee water-works (owned by the city) during the last fiscal year foot up \$212,000.

Hugh O. Fessenden, the well-known reform writer and lecturer, has abandoned the rostrum and entered upon the practice of law.

The employees in the Elgin watch factory are being organized. There are three thousand men employed, two-thirds of whom are women.

The retail clerks' union of Denver has decided to place agitation matter on linen cutters, and have its members take turns in wearing them on the streets.

The quarries' national union has done a grand work this year. It has established the nine-hour day almost universally for four thousand employees, and increased wages 2 to 10 per cent. for fifteen hundred members.

The parliament of South Australia has appropriated \$25,000 to purchase land near Adelaide for the purpose of erecting a free education hall, to be occupied by labor organizations, has been carried by a two-thirds majority.

Rev. Dr. Kent has organized a People's church at Kent, O. C. The "Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man" is its creed. Its purpose is to make Christ's teaching an active factor in the solution of social and industrial problems.

The Christian Union has epitomized the Pope's encyclical on labor as follows:

That there is a labor problem.

That workmen are suffering under gross injustices.

That it is the duty of the church to co-operate itself with these facts.

That wealth is a trust and must be administered as a trust.

That hours of labor should be such as to give time for soul culture.

That wages should be such as to give opportunity for the acquisition of property.

That if these results can not be secured by free contract, the law should interfere.

That labor action should take the place of labor battles.

That labor organizations should be encouraged.

The woman-labor and child-labor should be regulated and reduced by legislation.

That the factory acts are right in principle.

That the Church, the State, free-labor organizations and capitalists should all co-operate in labor reform.

ALMOST TO DESPERATION.

The Experience of a Man Who Can't Listen to the Tune of "Comrades."

The majority of people know Mr. Charles Deschler, the blonde image of comedian Nat Goodwin, who can be found at the Bates House cigar stand, but very few know of the intense dislike he has for the latest craze in vocalism, "Comrades." To whistle or sing that air in his presence puts him on a nervous strain, and he has been known to walk a square out of his way to avoid passing a brass band that was playing it. He kept away from the theater for several weeks, because the orchestra served up "Comrades" between the acts. It is charged that he broke a marriage engagement with a young woman, who knocked "Comrades" out of a piano every time he went to see her. Not long ago, in order to save off a threatened attack of nervous prostration, the result of too close attention to business, Mr. Deschler decided to take a trip over in Ohio. The morning he left he was a nervous wreck, and he had been known to walk a square out of his way to avoid passing a brass band that was playing it. 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Removed Projects—Rates Goto

Pieces—The Day's Railroad

News—Notes.

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